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Committee on the Peaceful
Uses of Outer Space

Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 15 December 2000 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), herewith encloses technical data concerning the launch of satellites STRV-1C and STRV-1D as well as corrected information on satellite UOSAT-12 (registered in document ST/SG/SER.E/378, annex).

V.01-80194 (E) 300101 310101

Annex

Registration of objects launched into outer space by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

Space object:	STRV-1C
Owner/Operator:	Space Department Arthur C. Clarke Building Defence Evaluation and Research Agency Farnborough Hampshire GU14 0LX
Date of launch:	16 November 2000
Location of launch:	Kourou, French Guiana
Designation:	2000-072C
Catalogue number:	26610
Nodal period:	707 minutes
Inclination:	6.463 degrees
Apogee:	39,274 kilometres
Perigee:	578 kilometres
Orbital position:	Geosynchronous transfer orbit
General function:	Scientific research and technology demonstration
Notified:	15 December 2000
Disposed or decayed:	N/A
Disposal notification:	N/A
Accepted on the United Kingdom Register of Space Objects:	15 December 2000
Licence issued under the Outer Space Act 1986:	—

*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

Space object:	STRV-1D
Owner/operator:	Space Department Arthur C. Clarke Building Defence Evaluation and Research Agency Farnborough Hampshire GU14 0LX
Date of launch:	16 November 2000
Location of launch:	Kourou, French Guiana
Designation:	2000-072D
Catalogue number:	26611
Nodal period:	708 minutes
Inclination:	6.451 degrees
Apogee:	39,293 kilometres
Perigee:	580 kilometres
Orbital position:	Geosynchronous transfer orbit
General function:	Scientific research and technology demonstration
Notified:	15 December 2000
Disposed or decayed:	N/A
Disposal notification:	N/A
Accepted on the United Kingdom Register of Space Objects:	December 2000
Licence issued under the Outer Space Act 1986:	—

Space object:	UOSAT-12
Owner/operator:	Surrey Satellite Technology Ltd University of Surrey Guildford Surrey GU2 5XH
Date of launch:	21 April 1999
Location of launch:	Baikonur, Kazakhstan
Designation:	1999-021A
Catalogue number:	—
Nodal period:	100 minutes
Inclination:	64.56 degrees
Apogee:	654 kilometres
Perigee:	647 kilometres
Orbital position:	—
General function:	Engineering and technology research
Notified:	19 October 2000 (see ST/SG/SER.E/378, annex)
Disposed or decayed:	—
Disposal notification:	—
Accepted on the United Kingdom Register of Space Objects:	30 April 1999
Licence issued under the Outer Space Act 1986:	19 April 1999

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Note verbale dated 29 December 2000 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation for the period from April to September 2000 and also on space objects that ceased to exist during the same period (see annex).

V.01-80200 (E) 020201 060201

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation

A. April 2000

1. In April 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3076	Soyuz TM-30 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	4 April	235	193	51.6	88.5	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of a crew consisting of the cosmonauts Sergei Zelenin and Aleksandr Kaleri
3077	Progress M1-2 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	26 April	254	193	51.6	88.7	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes

2. On 18 April 2000, the SESAT satellite, intended for fixed telephone communications, television broadcasting and data transmission in a coverage zone including Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and Siberia, was launched into Earth orbit on behalf of the European organization EUTELSAT by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in April 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 April 2000:

1990-104A (Cosmos-2106),

2000-005A (Progress M1-1).

B. May 2000

1. In May 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3078	Cosmos-2370 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	3 May	300.9	189.1	64.78	89.1	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
3079	IKA-1* (launched by a Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	16 May	547	546.3	86.22	95.26	This dummy space object acted as a payload in the test flight of the Rokot carrier rocket with a Breeze KM booster block
3080	IKA-2	16 May	547	546.3	86.22	95.26	

* *Note*: The space objects IKA-1 and IKA-2 were launched by a single Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 May 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in May 2000.

C. June 2000

1. In June 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3081	Gorizont (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	6 June	35 360	34 689	1.48	1 397.30	Operation of telephone and telegraph communications system and transmission of television and radio programmes
3082	Express-A (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	24 June	36 025	36 025	0.24	1 448.0	Operation of long-range, zonal and local telephone and telegraph communication system, transmission of radio and television programmes and data transmission on behalf of various sectors and governmental authorities of the Russian Federation, and also for the purpose of expanding international communications
3083	Nadezhda (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	28 June	725	674	98.1	98.6	This space object is intended for tracking Russian Federation shipping at all points on the Pacific Ocean and for assignments as part of the COSPAS-SARSAT system

2. On 28 June 2000, two micro-satellites, the Chinese satellite TSINGHUA-1, intended for observation of potential natural disaster areas, and the English satellite SNAP-1, for advanced information technology study, were placed in Earth orbit simultaneously with the space object Nadezhda from a single Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in June 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 June 2000:

2000-018A (Soyuz TM-30),
1978-045A (Cosmos-1005),
1981-054A (Molniya-3),
1979-099A (Cosmos-1145),
1989-094A (Molniya-3),
1979-012A (Cosmos-1077)

D. July 2000

1. In July 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3084	Cosmos-2371 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	5 July	35 872	35 872	1.5	1 436	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3085	Zvezda (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	12 July	355	185	51.6	89.6	Base module of the International Space Station

2. On 1 July 2000, the American satellite SD RADIO-1, intended for radio broadcasting and mobile satellite communications as part of the Sirius system on the territory of the United States of America, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 15 July 2000, two German satellites, CHAMP and BIRD-Rubin, intended for remote sensing, and an Italian MITA satellite, for scientific research, were launched into Earth orbit by a single Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

4. On 16 July 2000, two CLUSTER-2 satellites, intended for investigation of the Earth's magnetic pole, were launched into Earth orbit on behalf of the European Space Agency by a single Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

5. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in July 2000.

E. August 2000

1. In August 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3086	Progress M1-3 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	6 August	244	194	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of consumables and various cargoes.
3087	Raduga-1 (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	29 August	36 432	3 432	1.7	1 469	Communications satellite.

2. On 9 August 2000, two CLUSTER-2 satellites intended for investigation of the Earth's magnetic pole were launched into Earth orbit on behalf of the European Space Agency by a single Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in August 2000.

F. September 2000

1. In September 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3088	Cosmos-2372 (launched by a Zenit carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 September	364	220	64.8	90.1	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3089	Cosmos-2373 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	29 September	284	204	70.4	89	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.

2. On 5 September 2000, the American satellite SD-RADIO 2, intended for radio broadcasting and mobile satellite communications as part of the Sirius system on the territory of the United States of America, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 26 September 2000, five micro-satellites, the Italian satellites, MEGSAT-1, an environmental monitoring communications satellite, and UNISAT, for educational and scientific purposes, the Saudi Arabian satellites, SAUDISAT-1A and SAUDISAT-1B, for educational and scientific purposes and the Malaysian satellite, TIUNGSAT-1, for remote Earth sensing, were launched into Earth orbit by a single RS-20 rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

4. The following space object ceased to exist in September 2000 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 2000:

1977-091A (Cosmos-0955).

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Note verbale dated 23 January 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex) has the honour to transmit the registration data for space launches by the United States during the period September to December 2000 (see annex).

V.01-80608 (E) 150201 160201

Annex

Registration data for United States space launches

1. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as of 30 September 2000. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.*

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2000-051A	5 September 2000	1 435.0	63.4	46 999	24 599	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-054B	14 September 2000	1 436.1	0.03	35 805	35 769	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-055A	21 September 2000	102.0	98.8	868	854	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
1961-015JB	29 June 1961	102.4	66.3	949	821	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1961-015JT	29 June 1961	100.1	66.7	850	687	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-108Q	21 December 1965	520.9	26.5	29 488	651	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-108R	21 December 1965	486.7	27.5	27 649	589	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-108S	21 December 1965	533.9	26.7	30 192	664	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

International designation	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics: Nodal period (min)	Inclination (degrees)	Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	General function of space objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report (cont.):						
1965-108T	21 December 1965	538.5	27.4	30 137	967	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-108U	21 December 1965	543.5	26.6	30 767	609	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-108V	21 December 1965	520.1	27.2	29 606	490	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1967-048F	18 May 1967	105.6	89.5	1 048	1 008	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 30 September 2000:						
None.						
The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 30 September 2000:						
2000-053A	8 September 2000	92.2	51.6	387	375	Reusable space transportation systems
2000-053B	8 September 2000	89.0	51.6	235	216	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-053C	8 September 2000	88.7	51.6	214	209	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 30 September 2000:						
1964-054A, 1971-071C, 1984-011E, 1990-105AE, 1994-029CD,						
1994-029LM, 1994-029NS, 1994-029ACS, 1996-037B,						
1998-023E, 1999-026C, 1999-068B						
The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:						
None.						
Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:						
None.						

2. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as of 31 October 2000. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2000-059A	1 October 2000	1 436.2	0.0	35 808	35 769	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-061A	9 October 2000	97.1	1.9	642	600	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-061B	9 October 2000	97.1	2.0	636	599	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-065A	20 October 2000	633.7	26.3	35 794	329	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-065B	20 October 2000	619.8	26.1	35 161	243	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-065C	20 October 2000	633.7	26.3	35 794	329	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-067A	21 October 2000	1 436.1	0.0	35 795	35 779	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
None.						
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 October 2000:						
None.						
The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 October 2000:						
2000-062A	11 October 2000	92.1	51.5	394	365	Reusable space transportation systems

International designation	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics: Nodal period (min)	Inclination (degrees)	Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	General function of space objects
The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 October 2000:						
1969-082DY, 1970-025FW, 1972-058CT, 1988-006F, 1994-029R, 1994-029EX,						
1994-029LY, 1994-029XS, 1994-029ADK, 1996-041B, 1997-067B,						
1998-012B, 1998-068B, 2000-038B, 2000-040B						
The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:						
None						
Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:						
None						

3. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as of 30 November 2000. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2000-071A	10 November 2000	718.3	55.0	20 276	20 110	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-071B	10 November 2000	97.3	37.6	1 078	199	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-071C	10 November 2000	347.9	39.1	19 835	191	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-072A	16 November 2000	1 437.5	0.14	37 622	34 007	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-075A	21 November 2000	98.8	98.2	722	718	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-075B	21 November 2000	98.8	98.2	722	702	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-075C	21 November 2000	98.8	98.3	719	694	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-075D	21 November 2000	98.7	98.2	715	699	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects

International designation	Date of launch	Basic orbital characteristics: Nodal period (min)	Inclination (degrees)	Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	General function of space objects
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit (cont.):						
2000-075E	21 November 2000	98.6	98.2	703	684	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-077A	30 November 2000	1 435.9	63.4	47 094	24 509	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
1978-026HU	5 March 1978	102.7	98.5	1 008	791	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 30 November 2000:						
1975-017C	10 March 1975	91.6	63.1	621.1	122.3	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects

The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 30 November 2000:

None.

The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 30 November 2000:

1963-014DP, 1965-082QN, 1966-034B, 1975-004BM, 1979-017CA,

1994-029FP, 1994-029FQ, 1994-029MH, 1997-067C

The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:

None.

Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:

None.

4. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as of 31 December 2000. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2000-080A	6 December 2000	666.0	26.5	37 378	267	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2000-080B	6 December 2000	666.0	26.5	37 378	267	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2000-081B	20 December 2000	1 436.1	0.04	35 795	35 780	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
1996-029M	12 May 1996	107.4	63.4	1 121	1 091	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 December 2000:						
None						
The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 December 2000:						
2000-078A	1 December 2000	91.7	51.5	365	352	Reusable space transportation systems
The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 December 2000:						
1972-058HE, 1975-052BC, 1977-065AR, 1979-017FE, 1993-009D, 1994-029EL, 1994-029GP, 1994-029HD, 1994-029JG, 1994-029KU, 1994-029SH, 1994-029TF, 1998-046K, 2000-078A						
The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:						
None						
Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:						
None						

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The Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on the FY-2 B meteorological satellite launched by China on 25 June 2000 (see annex).

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Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by China

On 25 June 2000, the FY-2 B meteorological satellite was launched by the Chinese Long March launch vehicle (LM-3) from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre.

		Basic orbit characteristics					
Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Nodal period (minutes)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	*General purpose of the space object*
2000/12	FY-2 B meteorological satellite (launched by the Chinese LM-3 launcher from the Xichang Satellite Launch Centre)	25 June 2000	1 435.8	0	35 789	35 785	The FY-2 B is a geostationary meteorological satellite. The operation of the satellite has been normal since launching.

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The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on the Russian space launches for the period from October to November 2000 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during the same period (see annex).

V.01-81552 (E) 020401 030401

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation in October and November 2000*

October 2000

1. In October 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbit characteristics				General purpose of space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3090	Cosmos-2374[a] launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	13 October		19 109	64.5	674	Work on the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3091	Cosmos-2375[a]	13 October		19 109	64.5	674	Work on the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3092	Cosmos-2376[a]	13 October		19 109	64.5	674	Work on the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)
3093	Progress M-43 launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	17 October	244	193	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir orbital station of fuel to permit essential course correction of the station, and of consumables and various cargoes
3094	Soyuz TM-31 launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	31 October	235	193	51.6	88.5	Delivery to the International Space Station (ISS) of a Russian and American crew consisting of the cosmonauts Yuri Gidzenko and Sergei Krikalev and the astronaut William Shepherd

2. On 2 October 2000, the American satellite GE-1A was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

3. On 22 October 2000, the American satellite GE-6 was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

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* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

[a] The space objects Cosmos-2374, Cosmos-2375 and Cosmos-2376 were launched by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

4. The following space objects ceased to exist in October 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 2000:

2000-021A (Progress M1-2)
1995-039A (Interball-1)
1995-008A (Cosmos 2306)

November 2000

5. In November 2000, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3095	Progress M1-4 launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	16 November	237	194	51.6	88.5	Delivery to the International Space Station (ISS) of consumables and various cargoes

6. On 30 November 2000, the American satellite SD RADIO-3, intended for radio broadcasting and mobile satellite communications as part of the Sirius system on the territory of the United States of America, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

7. The following space objects ceased to exist in November 2000 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 2000:

2000-044A (Progress M1-3)
2000-058A (Cosmos-2373)

ST/SG/SER.E/387

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Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 27 February 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit information concerning the launching of the Swedish satellite Odin (see annex).

V.01-81558 (E) 160301 190301

Annex

Registration of objects launched into outer space*

Launching State:	Sweden
Name and registration number:	Odin, 2001-07A
Date and territory of launch:	20 February 2001 Svobodny Cosmodrome, Russian Federation
Basic orbital parameters:	
Nodal period:	97.09 minutes
Inclination:	97.83 degrees
Apogee/perigee:	631/605 kilometres
Geostationary position:	N/A

General description and mission of the space object:

The scientific disciplines that Odin will serve are astrophysics and atmospheric science. The main astrophysical objective is to improve understanding of the chemistry and the cooling processes of the interstellar medium and thereby the conditions for star formation.

The research programme for Odin will also address scientific problem areas in the stratosphere and mesosphere by making measurements of various trace species. For example, an objective is to elucidate the geographical extent of and mechanisms responsible for ozone depletion in the "ozone hole" region.

To perform these studies the satellite is equipped with a radio telescope operating in the sub-millimetre wave region of the electromagnetic spectrum and a spectrometer for ultraviolet, visible and near-infrared light. The spacecraft weighs 242 kg in orbit and is three-axes stabilized. It is 2.0 metres high and has a span across the solar panels of 3.8 metres. The solar panels deliver 340 W of electrical power. The spacecraft is controlled from a ground station at the rocket/balloon launch site and satellite ground station at Esrange, near Kiruna, in northern Sweden.

Odin is a cooperative project between, Canada, Finland, France and Sweden.

*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

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Note verbale dated 16 March 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), herewith encloses technical data concerning the launch of the satellite Europe*Star 1 (International designation 2000-068A) (see annex).

In addition, the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) would like to clarify the registration information for the GE-SATCOM-1A (International designation 2000-059A) satellite that it provided to the Secretary-General in a note verbale dated 19 October 2000 (see ST/SG/SER.E/378). The Gibraltar incorporated company GE Capital Satellites (Gibraltar) Ltd did not procure the launch of the space object and thus the United Kingdom is not the "State of registry".

V.01-82261 (E) 260401 270401

Annex

Registration of objects launched into outer space by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

Space object:	Europe*Star 1
Owner operator:	Europe*Star Limited 5 New Square Bedfont Lakes Feltham, Middlesex TW14 8HA
Date of launch:	29 October 2000
Location of launch:	Kourou, French Guiana
Designation:	2000-068A
Catalogue number:	26590
Nodal period:	1,436 minutes
Inclination:	0° (+/-0.1°)
Apogee:	35,796 kilometres
Perigee:	35,776 kilometres
Orbital position:	45° East (+/-0.1°)
General function:	Telecommunications
Disposed or decayed:	N/A
Disposal notification:	N/A
Accepted onto UK Registry of Outer Space Objects:	16 March 2001

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

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Note verbale dated 16 April 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data for objects launched by the United Arab Emirates in October 2000 (see annex).

V.01-83240 (E) 150501 160501

Annex

Registration of objects launched into outer space by the United Arab Emirates*

Country name:	United Arab Emirates
Name of space object:	THURAYA 1
Date of launch:	21 October 2000
Place of launch:	Sea launch
Basic orbital parameters:	
Nodal period:	1,436 minutes
Inclination:	6.026 degrees
Apogee height:	35,802 kilometres
Perigee height:	35,770 kilometres
General function of space object:	Mobile satellite communication services
Other:	Geostationary orbit over 44 degrees east

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

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Note verbale dated 21 May 2001 from the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on two experimental navigation satellites launched by China on 31 October and 21 December 2000 (see annex).

V.01-84441 (E) 130901 140901

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by China*

1. On 31 October 2000 and 21 December 2000, two experimental navigation satellites (Chinasat-32 and Chinasat-31) were launced by a Chinese Long March rocket (LM-3A) from Xichang satellite launch centre:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of the space objects*
			Nodal period (minutes)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
2001/13	Chinasat-32 experimental navigation satellite (launched by a Chinese LM-3A launcher from Xichang satellite launch centre)	31 October 2000	1 440	0	Geostationary satellite orbit		Chinasat-32 is used for radio position determination and telecommunication. It is located at 140° E above the equator. The satellite operation is normal after launching.
2001/14	Chinasat-31 experimental navigation satellite (Launched by a Chinese LM-3A launcher from Xichang satellite launch centre)	21 December 2000	1 440	0	Geostationary satellite orbit		Chinasat-31 is used for radio position determination and telecommunication. It is located at 80° E above the equator. The satellite operation is normal after launching.

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

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Note verbale dated 31 May 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data for space launches by the United States during the period January-March 2001 (see annex).

V.01-85047 (E) 250601 260601

Annex

Registration data for space launches by the United States of America*

1. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as at 31 January 2001. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2001-004A	30 January 2001	716.9	54.9	20 220	20 103	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2001-004B	30 January 2001	98.5	32.6	1 213	178	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2001-004C	30 January 2001	354.9	38.9	20 276	182	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
1966-040J	15 May 1966	107.7	100.4	1 155	1 082	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1966-040K	15 May 1966	107.8	100.3	1 156	1 092	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1966-077Z	19 August 1966	166.8	89.5	4 652	2 670	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1968-055F	4 July 1968	134.6	120.6	3 995	650	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1968-055G	4 July 1968	112.0	120.5	2 080	561	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects

*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	

The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 31 January 2001:

None.

The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as of 2400Z 31 January 2001:

None.

The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 31 January 2001:

1965-109G, 1970-025AF, 1977-065GD, 1978-026AM, 1978-026GQ, 1993-032C, 1994-029AC, 1994-029JB, 1994-029PN

The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:

None.

Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:

None.

2. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as at 28 February 2001. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2001-006B	7 February 2001	No additional information given				Spacecraft engaged in investigation of spaceflight techniques and technology
2001-009A	27 February 2001	634.4	26.6	24 458	326.1	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2001-009B	27 February 2001	634.4	26.6	24 458	326.1	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
1975-052KB	12 June 1975	106.9	99.7	1 282	879	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 28 February 2001:						
None.						
The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 28 February 2001:						
2001-006A	7 February 2001	92.1	51.5	393	370	Reusable space transportation systems
The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 28 February 2001:						
1972-058FM, 1978-075A, 1986-073D, 1994-029W, 1996-049H, 2000-004N, 2000-071B						
The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:						
None.						
Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:						
None.						

3. The following report supplements the registration data for the United States launches as at 31 March 2001. All launches were made from the territory of the United States unless otherwise specified.

International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	
The following objects were launched since the last report and remain in orbit:						
2001-010B	8 March 2001	91.9	51.6	373	366	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
2001-012A	18 March 2001	1 439	0.07	36 794	34 894	Spacecraft engaged in practical applications and uses of space technology such as weather or communications
2001-012B	18 March 2001	642.25	1 240	35 770	887	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report:						
1965-027BE	3 April 1965	111.3	90.1	1 336	1 282	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-027BF	3 April 1965	111.3	90.1	1 334	1 283	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
1965-027BG	3 April 1965	111.3	90.1	1 336	1 279	Spent boosters, spent manoeuvring stages, shrouds and other non-functional objects
The following objects not previously reported have been identified since the last report but are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 31 March 2001:						
None.						
The following objects achieved orbit since the last report but are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 31 March 2001:						
2001-010A	8 March 2001	92.1	51.5	387	366	Reusable space transportation systems

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International designation	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General function of space objects*
		Nodal period (min)	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	

The following objects identified in a previous report are no longer in orbit as at 2400Z 31 March 2001:

1961-015KQ, 1969-082CE, 1992-079C, 1994-016C, 1994-029KQ, 1994-029QN, 1994-029SX, 1997-063A, 2000-004B, 2001-004B

The following objects were launched since the last report but did not achieve orbit:

None.

Revisions that should be made to previously reported data:

None.

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Note verbale dated 25 May 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on the Russian space launches for the period from December 2000 to March 2001 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

V.01-85041 (E) 130901 140901

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation from December 2000 to March 2001*

December 2000

1. In December 2000, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

2. On 5 December 2000, the Israeli satellite EROS A-1, intended for remote sensing, was launched into Earth orbit by a Start-1 carrier rocket from the Svobodny launch site.

3. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 2000, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in December 2000.

January 2001

4. In January 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space object:

			Basic orbital characteristics				
	Name of space object	*Date of launching*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	*General purpose of the space object*
3096	Progress M1-5 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	24 January	242	194	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir orbital station of fuel for its controlled and safe descent from orbit.

5. The following space objects ceased to exist in January 2001 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 2001:

1985-090A (Cosmos-1689)

2000-064A (Progress M-43).

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

February 2001

6. In February 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space object:

Number	Name of space object	Date of launching	Basic orbital characteristics				General purpose of the space object
			Apogee (km)	Perigee (km)	Inclination (degrees)	Period (minutes)	
3097	Progress M-44 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	26 February	250	194	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of consumables and various cargoes.

7. On 20 February 2001, the Swedish satellite Odin, intended for astronomical observations and research on atmospheric phenomena in cooperation with scientists from Canada, Finland and France, was launched into Earth orbit by a Start-1 carrier rocket from the Svobodny launch site.

8. The following space objects ceased to exist in February 2001 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 28 February 2001:

1989-078A (Molniya-1)

2000-073A (Progress M1-4).

March 2001

9. In March 2001, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

10. In March 2001, the Russian Federation did not launch any space objects on behalf of foreign clients.

11. The following space objects ceased to exist in March 2001 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 2001:

1994-014A (Koronas-I)
1985-091A (Molniya-3)
1986-017A (Mir)
1990-048A (Kristall)
1987-030A (Kvant-1)
1989-093A (Kvant-2)
1995-024A (Spektr)
1996-023A (Priroda)
2001-003A (Progress M1-5)

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The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* information concerning the launching of the Indian satellite, GSAT-1, as well as the last stage of GSLV-D1. Information about an earlier satellite, INSAT-3B, is also included (see annex).

* General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

V.01-85035 (E) 250601 260601

Annex

Registration data for Indian space objects*

Name of the launching State:	India
Appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number:	GSAT-1
Date and territory or location of launch:	
Launch vehicle:	GSLV-D1
Launch date:	18 April 2001
Launch site:	Sriharikota, India
Basic orbital characteristics:	
Apogee:	32,139.82 kilometres
Perigee:	182.42 kilometres
Inclination:	19.28 degrees
Period:	561.28 minutes
General function of the space object:	Experimental communication satellite on the first developmental flight of the GSLV launch vehicle

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

Name of the launching State:	India
Appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number:	GSLV-D1-GS3
Date and territory or location of launch:	
Launch vehicle:	GSLV-D1
Launch date:	18 April 2001
Launch site:	Sriharikota, India
Basic orbital characteristics:	
Apogee:	32,153.5 kilometres
Perigee:	180.02 kilometres
Inclination:	19.28 degrees
Period:	561.48 minutes
General function of the space object:	Upper stage of GSLV-D1 launch vehicle

Name of the launching State:	India
Appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number:	INSAT-3B
Date and territory or location of launch:	
Launch vehicle:	Ariane 505
Launch date:	22 March 2000
Launch site:	Kourou, French Guiana
Basic orbital characteristics:	
Apogee:	35,763 kilometres
Perigee:	558 kilometres
Inclination:	6.99 degrees
Period:	638 minutes
General function of the space object:	Communication satellite

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Note verbale dated 2 August 2001 from the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* information concerning the Indian satellite SROSS-C2, which entered its terminal phase on 12 July 2001 (see annex).

* General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

V.01-86546 (E) 030901 040901

Annex

Information furnished by the Indian Space Research Organization in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space*

Name of the launching State:	India
Appropriate designator of the space object or its registration number:	SROSS-C2
Date and territory or location of launch:	
Launch vehicle:	ASLV
Launch date:	4 May 1994
Launch site:	Sriharikota, India
Status:	Terminal re-entry on 12 July 2001

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

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The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to submit information concerning space objects launched by the Federal Republic of Germany that have not been previously reported (see annex).

V.01-87116 (E) 210901 240901

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by Germany*

1. ROSAT

Register number:	D-R019
Type:	Unmanned research satellite
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	ROSAT
Date and location of launch:	1 June 1990 Cape Canaveral, Florida, United States of America
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	96 minutes
Inclination:	53 degrees
Apogee:	580 ± 10 kilometres
Perigee:	580 ± 10 kilometres
General function:	Complete sampling of the sky in the energy range of 0.1-2keV and 0.04-0.2keV; subsequent detailed observation in the extreme ultraviolet range as well as in the soft X-ray range.
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	6 October 1999

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

2. TUBSAT-A

Register number:	D-R014
Type:	Unmanned spacecraft
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	TUBSAT-A
Date and location of launch:	17 July 1991 Kourou, French Guiana
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	100.6 minutes
Inclination:	98.5 degrees
Apogee:	780 kilometres
Perigee:	780 kilometres
General function:	Experimental satellite for mobile communication
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	6 October 1999

3. ORFEUS-SPAS I

Register number:	D-R015
Type:	Reusable unmanned research satellite
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	ORFEUS-SPAS I
Date and location of launch:	12 September 1993 Kennedy Space Center, Florida, United States of America
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	90 minutes 25 seconds
Inclination:	27 degrees
Apogee:	296 kilometres
Perigee:	(almost circular orbit)
General function:	With ORFEUS it was for the first time possible to acquire high-resolution spectra of white dwarfs, the interstellar matter and a large number of other astronomical objects in the ultraviolet range. The results are used to increase the understanding of the nature of those radiation sources.
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	6 October 1999

4. CRISTA-SPAS I

Register number:	D-R016
Type:	Reusable unmanned research satellite
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	CRISTA-SPAS I
Date and location of launch:	3 November 1994 Kennedy Space Center, Florida, United States of America
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	90 minutes 30 seconds
Inclination:	57 degrees
Apogee:	304 kilometres
Perigee:	(almost circular orbit)
General function:	With CRISTA high-resolution spectra were acquired of more than 15 trace gases in the Earth atmosphere. A fast measuring method was used to investigate small-scale structures.
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	6 October 1999

5. ORFEUS-SPAS II

Register number:	D-R017
Type:	Reusable unmanned research satellite
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	ORFEUS-SPAS II
Date and location of launch:	19 November 1996 Kennedy Space Center, Florida, United States of America
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	91 minutes 41 seconds
Inclination:	27 degrees
Apogee:	252 kilometres
Perigee:	(almost circular orbit)
General function:	With ORFEUS it was for the first time possible to acquire high-resolution spectra of white dwarfs, the interstellar matter and a large number of other astronomical objects in the ultraviolet range. The results are used to increase the understanding of the nature of those radiation sources.
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	6 October 1999

6. ABRIXAS

Register number:	D-R018
Type:	Unmanned research satellite
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	ABRIXAS
Date and location of launch:	28 April 1999 Kapustin Yar, Russian Federation
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	96.5 minutes
Inclination:	48.46 degrees
Apogee:	605.7 kilometres
Perigee:	564.49 kilometres
General function:	Sampling of the entire sky in the medium-energy X-ray range (0.5-10keV)
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	6 October 1999

7. CHAMP

Register number:	D-R021
Type:	Satellite
Launching State:	Federal Republic of Germany
Designation of space object:	CHAMP
Date and location of launch:	15 July 2000 Plesetsk Cosmodrome, Russian Federation
Basic orbital parameters:	
Period:	93.51 minutes
Inclination:	87.275 degrees
Apogee:	474.05 kilometres
Perigee:	418.23 kilometres
General function:	—Small satellite mission for geo-scientific basic research (gravity and magnetic field measurements and atmospheric physics) —Pilot project for the "neue Bundesländer" (NBL)
Date of registration in the aircraft register of the Federal Republic of Germany under "Spacecraft":	17 November 2000

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Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Notes verbales dated 31 July and 12 September 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on the Russian space launches for the period from April to June 2001 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

V.01-87122 (E) 181001 191001

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation from April to June 2001*

April 2001

1. In April 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3098	Ekran-M (launched by a Proton-M carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	7 April	36 183	36 183	1.52	1 456	Transmission of television programmes to a network of shared receiver installations.
3099	Soyuz TM-32 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	28 April	247.03	192.78	51.63	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of a crew consisting of Kazak astronaut Talgat Musabayev, Russian astronaut Yuri Baturin and United States citizen Dennis Tito.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in April 2001 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 April 2001:

2001-008A (Progress M-44)

2000-056A (Cosmos-2372)

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

May 2001

3. In May 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3100	Progress M1-6 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	21 May	234	193	51.7	88.5	Delivery to the International Space Station of consumables and various cargoes
3101	Cosmos-2377 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	29 May	382	176	67.1	89.7	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

4. On 15 May, the American satellite Panamsat-10, intended for satellite communications, was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

5. The following space objects ceased to exist in May 2001 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 May 2001:

2000-023A (Cosmos-2370)

2000-070A (Soyuz TM-31)

1979-067A (Cosmos-1116)

June 2001

6. In June 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3102	Cosmos-2378 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	8 June	1 023	981	82.9	104.9	This space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.

7. On 16 June, the satellite Astra-2C was launched into Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site on behalf of the Société européenne des satéllites.

8. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 June 2001, no space objects had been found to have ceased to be in Earth orbit in June 2001.

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Note verbale dated 27 September 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), herewith encloses technical data concerning the launch of the satellites Skynet-4F (International designation 2001-005B) and ICO-F2 (International designation 2001-026A) (see annex).

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Annex

Registration of objects launched into outer space by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

Space object:	Skynet-4F
Owner/operator:	Ministry of Defence Defence Procurement Agency SAT IPT Cedar 3a, #130 MoD DPA Abbey Wood Bristol, BS34 8JH United Kingdom
Date of launch:	7 February 2001
Location of launch:	CSG Kourou, French Guiana
Designation:	2001-005B
Catalogue number:	IRON 5907
Nodal period:	1 sidereal day (1,436 minutes)
Inclination:	<4°
Apogee:	42,164 kilometres
Perigee:	42,164 kilometres
Orbital position:	6° East
General function:	Military telecommunication services
Notified:	28 September 2001
Disposed or decayed:	--
Disposal notification:	--
Accepted onto UK Register of Space Objects:	27 September 2001
Licence issued under the Outer Space Act 1986:	Licence issued to Astrium on 2 February 2001 to procure the launch of, and subsequently operate, the Skynet-4F satellite.

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

Space object:	ICO-F2
Owner/operator:	ICO Global Communications (Operations) Limited Huntlaw Building P.O. Box 1350 Fort Street Georgetown Grand Cayman Cayman Islands
Date of launch:	19 June 2001
Location of launch:	Cape Canaveral, Florida, United States of America
Designation:	2001-026A
Catalogue number:	26857
Nodal period:	351.2 minutes
Inclination:	44.91°
Apogee:	10,113.4 kilometres
Perigee:	10,109.1 kilometres
Orbital position:	--
General function:	Telecommunication services
Notified:	28 September 2001
Disposed or decayed:	--
Disposal notification	--
Accepted onto UK Register of Space Objects:	27 September 2001
Licence issued under the Outer Space Act 1986 (Cayman Islands) Order 1998:	11 June 2001

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Notes verbales dated 17 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex), has the honour to transmit the registration data on Russian space launches for the period from July to August 2001 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

V.01-88168 (E) 221101 231101

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation

A. July 2001

1. In July 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3103	Molniya-3K launched by a Molniya carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site	20 July	40 811	455	62.7	736	Operation of long-range telephone and telegraph communications system and transmission of television programmes to points on the orbit network and in the interest of international cooperation
3104	Koronas-F launched by a Tsiklon carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site	31 July	544	505	82.5	94.9	Study of the Sun and solar-terrestrial relations

2. As at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 July 2001, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in July 2001.

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received

B. August 2001

3. In August 2001, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3105	Progress M-45 launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	21 August	247	194	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the International Space Station of consumables and various cargoes
3106	Cosmos-2379 launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site	25 August	35 815		2.3	1 437	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation

4. The following space objects ceased to exist in August 2001 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 August 2001:

1979-011A (Cosmos-1076)

2001-021A (Progress M1-6)